GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CERTIFIED AVIARY PROGRAM

A Voluntary Program Recognizing
Georgia's Outstanding Aviculturists

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SECTION I.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Georgia Department of Agriculture Certified Aviary Program (CAP) is a voluntary program recognizing outstanding aviculturists in the state of Georgia. It is designed to identify and recognize establishments that are licensed under the Animal Protection Act and the Bird Dealers Licensing Act and who voluntarily maintain their establishments meeting the highest standard currently available. Georgia's companion animal industry is second to none. This program will provide a means of acknowledging those that have made it so.

The Georgia Department of Agriculture Companion Animal Advisory Board, the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine, industry representatives, and avian veterinary practitioners have endorsed the content of the CAP. Special thanks are extended to the members of Exotic Bird Committee of the Georgia Department of Agriculture Companion Animal Advisory Board for designing this program.

MAP FOR THE FUTURE OF AVICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

The Model Aviculture Program, known as MAP, was established in 1990 and is a viable program for inspection and certification of aviaries. The MAP is a general consensus of best management practices recognized by the nation's top aviculturists. This initiative is endorsed by the Board of Directors of the American Federation of Aviculture and has support of several major zoos, including the San Diego Zoo, which only permits the sale of surplus zoo birds to private sector individuals who are certified MAP participants. MAP was presented to the leadership of World Wildlife Fund who recognized MAP as a valuable program in the conservation of birds. MAP has been presented to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Management Authority as an organization designed to improve captive breeding of birds in the United States.

The Georgia Certified Aviary Program, to be known as CAP, is modeled after the best management practices set forth in the MAP program. The CAP best management practices parallel those used in the MAP and incorporate requirements of Georgia's state statutes in O.C.G.A. 4-10-1 and 4-11-1. The CAP outlines standards of excellence that must be followed as standard operating procedures for participating aviaries.

An exotic bird farm may consist of a few aviaries in the backyard, a few cages in a room, or a separate building housing many flights. Aviculturists representing each of these examples may apply to become certified by the national MAP as well as Georgia's CAP. The goals of these individual aviculturists are quite varied. Some individuals may be working with small collections of rare, expensive species and the birds must maintain good health in order to breed and reproduce. Other aviculturists may have very large farms that market the offspring of hundreds of pairs of birds. And yet other aviculturists may have small backyard aviaries where they produce a few youngsters to enjoy and to earn income to offset their expenses. Although the goals of these individual aviculturists may vary, the success of all establishments depends upon their implementation of good avicultural husbandry practices and the closed aviary concept.

SECTION II.

CERTIFIED AVIARY PROGRAM (CAP)

INFORMATION FOR OWNERS OF CERTIFIED AVIARIES

The goal of the Georgia Certified Aviary Program for companion bird aviaries is to identify and acknowledge those breeders and rearers of companion birds who voluntarily maintain establishments meeting the highest standards currently available. Aviaries shall be licensed in accordance with the Bird Dealer Licensing Act (O.C.G.A. 4-10-1) and are subject to the provisions in the Animal Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 4-11-1) and associated Georgia Department of Agriculture Rules 40-13-13.

INITIAL CERTIFICATION

A licensed aviary that has had at least two consecutive negative inspections by the Georgia Department of Agriculture may apply to the Department for the status of a Certified Aviary. A negative inspection implies that the facility is in full compliance with all state laws and rules with no violations or quarantines. The two inspections shall be between 10 and 14 months apart. Initial application to the Department of Agriculture shall include copies of the two consecutive negative inspection reports and an affidavit from the licensed accredited veterinarian and the license holder that best management practices are in force as standard operating procedures.

RECERTIFICATION

For continuous certification, an aviary must have a negative inspection by a licensed accredited veterinarian conducted within 60 days prior to the annual license renewal date. If the certification inspection is conducted within 60 days after the annual license renewal date, the certification will be reinstated. However, certification status is suspended during the interval between the annual license renewal date and the recertifying inspection. Animals sold during suspension are not considered certified. If an inspection is not conducted within 60 days after the license renewal date, the certification status is revoked and the requirements for recertification are the same as for initial certification. Certification requires an affidavit by the licensed accredited veterinarian in addition to the aviary license holder's attesting that best management practices have been conducted and records of purchased additions, natural additions, sales and deaths are recorded in the inventory. All such information is to be received by the Department of Agriculture in order to be considered recertified.

STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS

Certified aviaries are not required to have initial certification inspections for additional structures at the certified site. However, such additions will not be considered certified until included in the anniversary inspection.

The license holder shall contact his/her accredited veterinarian for proper inspections of additional structures. Failure to do so may be justification for suspension/revocation of certified status.

FAILURE OF INSPECTIONS

Findings of inadequacy at any inspection, whether by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or a representative of the Georgia Department of Agriculture, must be remedied within 30 days of the inspection in order to maintain certification. During such time the certification is to be considered suspended. Reinstatement of certification will be considered upon evidence of a negative inspection report.

A failure to recertify or failure on inspection will automatically revoke the certified status.

PROGRAM EXPENSES

Expenses incurred for inspections, other than those conducted by the Georgia Department of Agriculture, and requirements to maintain compliance with the program are the responsibility of the license holder.

SECTION III.

CERTIFIED AVIARY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

KEY ELEMENTS

Avicultural husbandry practices in the areas of quarantine, cages and flights, nutrition, nursery, and record keeping are the foundation for best management practices. The following guidelines were designed to provide instruction on each area within the aviculturist's establishment.

The second key element is the involvement of a licensed, accredited veterinarian. The veterinarian who performs an inspection of the birds, the establishment and record keeping systems imparts the credibility of a licensed professional to the process. Avian veterinarians can provide medical knowledge and experience to complement an aviculturists' program that is effective and useful.

The third key element is maintaining a closed aviary. Avicultural establishments utilizing a closed aviary can more effectively control avian diseases. Implementing a closed aviary in the daily work of the establishment provides the aviculturist with a means to secure and maintain flock health, to isolate and control disease outbreaks in flights or in the nursery, and thus to reduce losses and achieve desired goals. Applying the principles of a closed aviary to avicultural husbandry practices lays the foundation for a successful bird farm.

THE CLOSED AVIARY

A complete understanding and correct application of the closed aviary concept is essential to the successful bird farm. Implementation of this concept requires defining separate areas within the establishment, each with a distinct location. These areas are as follows: (1) Quarantine Area. This is the area where all new birds are housed for observation and appropriate testing. The quarantine area should be serviced at the end of each day. (2) Breeding Area. Adult breeding stock is appropriately

housed so that production of eggs or young is enhanced. (3) Nursery Area. The nursery area is where young are fed and raised when not being parent-raised. Nurseries may vary according to classification of species, i.e. a waterfowl or pheasant nursery would require a different set up than a nursery for psittacine chicks. The nursery is potentially a high-risk area for disease outbreaks. Isolation Area: An area where sick or injured birds can be kept apart from the breeding collection and the nursery. This area must be separate from the quarantine area. (4) Food Storage and Supply Area. Food storage, preparation and wash areas may be combined. Planning and monitoring traffic flow between each area in the establishment is the critical element in preventing and controlling disease transmission.

THE VETERINARIAN'S ROLE IN CAP

The CAP provides for establishment inspections by licensed accredited veterinarians who possess knowledge and experience in avicultural husbandry. The integrity of the CAP rests upon the integrity of the individual veterinarian performing the inspection. Of course for the inspection process to be successful, the veterinarian must be informed about best management practices and the closed aviary concept. The veterinarian also needs to be flexible in the approach of varied types of establishments and record keeping. The inspection process involves the veterinarian reviewing the guidelines and previous inspection reports prior to the inspection. Upon arrival at the establishment, the veterinarian will need to observe the record keeping procedures and paperwork to ensure that the system is functional. He or she needs to review the established traffic flow, walk through the establishment, and complete the tasks required on the inspection form. The veterinarian shall leave a copy of the inspection form with the client, keep a copy for his/her files, and send the original to the Georgia Department of Agriculture within 5 business days. The Georgia Department of Agriculture will issue certificates following receipt of the inspection forms and owner and veterinarian affidavits.

MODEL AVICULTURE PROGRAM GUIDELINES

These guidelines have been prepared to assist the aviculturist and the avian veterinarian. The inspecting veterinarian should note that for questions on the inspection form which have answers numbered from 1 to 5, 1 indicates non-compliance with the CAP and 5 indicates maximum compliance with the CAP. In the case where there is no compliance with the CAP or it is not applicable, a line should be drawn through all the numbers at the end of the question.

QUARANTINE

Questions 1 through 7. The purpose of quarantine is to protect one's present collection from the introduction of disease and to determine whether or not the new additions are diseased. When bringing new birds into one's collection, they should first be isolated in a distinctly separate area from the birds presently within the collection. There should be a place where new birds can be housed. This quarantine area should be a separate room, building, or area that you can enter and leave without passing through the permanent collection or nursery. This helps prevent cross-contamination of microorganisms between groups of birds. The quarantine room or area should be the last one serviced each day. After visiting or servicing the quarantine area, it is recommended that one change clothing and shoes. These contaminated clothes should be laundered separately and put through a disinfecting wash as recommended by an avian veterinarian.

A numbered leg band, microchip implant, or other appropriate means should identify new birds. New additions should also have throat and vent swabs collected in addition to fresh fecal samples. These samples should be taken to an avian pathologist for complete culture and analysis. The birds should be

kept in the quarantine location until results of all tests are returned and treatment for any health problems has been concluded. A minimum quarantine time should be 45 days. Birds should be observed daily for several minutes, preferably without the observer being seen by the birds. Quarantine records should be kept noting the date, bird identification number, cage, behavior, treatment, etc. Minimum quarantine records should address the source of new birds, terms of sale, date admitted to quarantine, date released, and notes on the physical and medical condition of the bird, and recommendations, if any.

Regarding the policy of healthy status determination in Question 3, the rating is as follows: visual observation only (rating 1); visual observation plus physical examination by a qualified veterinarian (rating 2); visual observation, physical examination by veterinarian, and laboratory testing from some of the testing areas for some of the birds in quarantine (rating 3); a composite screening for representative birds from the flock from all the laboratory testing areas (rating 4); a composite screening for each and every bird from all of the laboratory testing areas: hematology, parasitology, bacteriology, mycology, virology and testing for chlamydia (rating 5).

CAGES AND FLIGHTS

Question 8 involves the safety system of cages and flights. The purpose of a safety system is to assure that birds will not be lost if they escape from a cage or flight. Birds may not survive if they escape into the environment. If by chance they do survive, escaped birds may create problems with agricultural crops or compete with native species for habitat and food. This results in potential problems with the United States Department of Agriculture and State Fish and Game Departments. These kinds of problems can result in further regulations.

A safety system includes: 1. Cages in a building or enclosed area (this is preferred). 2. A safety aisle adjacent to a bank of cages or flights: cages or flights are entered through the safety aisle (this is acceptable). 3. A safety door system that prevents the escape of birds in suspended outdoor flights. This may consist of: (1) A means of providing food and water service through a special small door which opens onto a wire boot or drawer where the bowls are placed. (2) A hanging inner door, larger than the outer door, hinged at the top and latched at the bottom, which is opened for food bowls but remains in place as it is pushed slightly aside as the bowls are placed in the cage. The inner door can be latched or locked and the outer door is kept locked. Large suspended flights can be serviced for replacing perches or catching birds through a small, waist-sized flap door in the bottom of the suspended cage, located approximately in the middle (this is acceptable). (3) A safety door system consisting of portable attachable enclosure which is attached to a flight or cage when the birds must be handled or removed (this is acceptable). This attachable enclosure may be used with independent walk-in flights or suspended cages. The attachable safety enclosure provides a work area for the attendant and prevents the escape of birds during their removal from the flight. Entries into buildings or aisle systems that are obscured by solid material should have a security eye, small window or peephole to assist in determining whether or not any birds are out of their cages before entering the area.

Question 9 addresses locks. The purpose of locks on buildings and cages is to stop vandalism and thievery. Where cages are in a building or on an aisle system, the entrance door to the building or aisle should have a lock on it at all times. All suspended cages with safety doors should have the outer door locked. Lock sets are available that are operated with one key, enabling the attendant to open many locks with one key.

Questions 10 through 15 address the size, shape and design of the cages and flights in order to provide healthy and humane housing. The minimum requirements are that one must use appropriate wire for the species and provide for full wing extension of the species housed (rating 1). The rating of 5 is given when all of the recommendations below (a. through d.) have been met and additional flight space is provided.

a. Birds should be able to extend their wings fully for exercise. It is advisable for the minimum size of the cage to be twice as long as it is wide.

b. The flight wire or material should be of the correct size and type to keep the birds from escaping. Birds that can destroy wood should not be housed in wood frame cages unless the wood is protected by metal. Wire spacing should be suitable for the species house. For example: Goldbreast Waxbills should not be housed in 1 x 1 inch wire, nor should macaws be housed in cages covered with chicken wire or aviary netting.

c. Contamination and physical threat from vermin are detrimental to the health and the life of birds. Example: Flights should be constructed so that mice and rats and other vermin cannot enter. It is recommended that food and water dishes in outside flights under trees or in the open be protected from contamination by droppings from wild birds. In some regions threat from raccoons may require designing the cage or aviary to preclude this threat.

d. Cages or flights placed side by side should have a physical barrier or sufficient space so that birds in one cage/flight cannot touch or reach birds in an adjacent cage/flight, causing injury or spreading diseases.

Question 11 concerns vermin control. Devices should be used on a continuous basis to control rats and mice. Of course, the birds must be protected from vermin controls. Cages suspended or supported on metal pipes, or inside/outside of buildings, may require metal stops on the pipe supports to prevent rodents from climbing up to the cages. A rodent control system providing traps and/or bait is given a rating of 1; a rating of 5 is given when the aviary has rat-wall construction, which is designed towards vermin prevention along with the use of traps and bait.

Question 12 involves cleaning and sanitation. Any buildup of droppings should be removed unless the birds are in their breeding cycle and would be disturbed by the cleaning activity. Stacked cages must have trays that extend the length of the cage in order to prevent fecal contamination to the lower cages. All walk-in flights should be disinfected once a year, at a minimum, and always when birds are moved into or out of a flight. Depending on the size of the flight and the number of birds housed, it may be necessary to clean and disinfect it more often. Example: A small cage with a large number of birds may become dirtier more often than a larger cage with fewer birds.

Small breeding cages should be disinfected once a year. Cages should be disinfected before introducing new birds into them. In the case where a flight or cage is emptied or birds, the flight or cage should be cleaned and disinfected prior to reuse.

Annual disinfection of walk-in flights, periodic cleaning and disinfecting of cages receives a rating of 1. Providing suspended flights for psittacines, flushable ponds for waterfowl, cement floors and/or sand floors for pheasants, that are routinely cleaned or changed, receive a rating of 5.

Question 13 involves capturing and handling birds. When a bird has to be removed from the cage or aviary due to illness, injury or for other purposes, time is of the essence and the bird should be immediately reachable by hand or with the use of an aviary net. It is recommended that long suspended flights be equipped with a centrally located door in the bottom panel of the cage or other means to access flights easily.

Question 14 regards nest boxes or nest area. The nest box or nest area should be cleaned and disinfected after each use or after a disease outbreak. With nest-building birds, the area around the nest should be cleaned and disinfected between each clutch or brood. Nest boxes should be cleaned by washing them with soap and water and then submerging them in a disinfectant solution for the proper length of time, or use disposable nest boxes.

Question 15 involves nest box access. For some birds access to nest boxes may not be desired, as for finches that set up in a colony situation. Nest box access can vary. A nest box located inside the flight or cage, opening on the top only, would receive a rating of 1 to 2. A nest box located in the safety aisle outside the flight would be rated a 3 to 4. Whereas a nest box located inside the flight with access through the cage wire, with the opening at the level of the eggs, would be rated a 5.

With cages inside a building, the nest boxes can be conveniently hung on the outside of the cage. Some boxes, such as the Z-box, require a latch on the inspection door in order to prevent the breeding adults from escaping from the nest box. When suspended cages are located outside of a building or structure, and nest boxes are hung outside of the cage or flight, the outside of the nest box should be lined with wire or metal or surrounded by wire or metal, to prevent the escape of the birds which may chew through the wood nest box. A service door should be included in this wire surround. Using a metal nest box for wood chewing birds eliminates the need for a wire surround.

For some nest boxes located inside the cages, it is desirable to have the nest box inspection door accessible from the exterior of the cage. Example: macaws can be very threatened by entry into their space during the breeding season. This can cause them to destroy young or eggs, and may pose a physical threat to the service program.

NUTRITION

Question 16 involves nutrition for avian species. Nutrition concerns the feeding program or diet provided to the birds, based on the natural feeding behavior and needs of the species. There should be no evidence of malnourished birds, including overweight birds. Records should indicate egg production, fertility and hatchability for breeding birds.

Food provided to birds will differ according to the type of bird: Seed-eating birds, frugivores or fruit-eaters, insectivores or insect eaters, nectavores or nectar eaters, omnivores or those which eat all types of foods, and carnivores or meat eating birds. It should be obvious that you do not feed fruits to a carnivorous bird, etc.

Question 17 regards the storage of foods. Foods should be stored in containers or buildings that are vermin-proof and moisture-proof. Seed should be rotated regularly and used on a “first in, first out” basis. Containers can be made of metal, plastic, wood, or other appropriate material. Seed containers should not be placed on soil or concrete floors in order to prevent condensation that moistens seeds, causing molds and bacterial growth. Some foods require refrigeration. Containers should be identified with the date of receipt.

NURSERY

CAP requires that the sanitation procedures and the thermal support of those young in the nursery area be sufficient to produce healthy youngsters and avoid the transmission of disease.

Question 18 involves disinfecting the nursery. There must be regular and appropriate use of disinfectants in the nursery. Artificial egg incubators must be disinfected after each use.

Question 19 regards disease transmission in the nursery. Young must be kept and handled in a manner that minimizes the potential spread of infectious disease between individual clutches. It is not recommended that individuals from separate clutches be intermingled. In order to minimize disease transmission in the nursery, each clutch should be housed in a separate brooder. Hands and all apparatus should be cleaned and disinfected between handling clutches. It is recommended that separate feeding instruments be used for each clutch in order to avoid cross-contamination.

Question 20 regards the development of the young. Young must be fed and cared for in a manner that allows development in a pattern that is within the accepted norms for the species. In those species for which weights are not available for comparison, acceptable appearance for age and species can be allowed. A "No" answer to this question means that there are stunted babies in the nursery, and these abnormal babies outnumber the normals. Stunting is identified when chicks have limbs that look like sticks, with skin of a reddish-purple color, taut against the skeleton. The head is generally oversize in relation to the body for the species in questions. The flesh appears to be dry and may be scaling off. A stunted chick is generally grossly underweight for its age.

Questions 21. There must be a way to accurately weigh baby birds in the nursery at all times. A functional gram scale is essential to adequately monitor development.

Questions 22. Hand-feeding formula should be made fresh daily, (frozen formula is considered fresh upon defrosting). Hand-feeding formula should not be reheated or reused but should be fed fresh at each feeding. Hand-feeding formula should be handled and stored in such a manner that bacterial contamination is prevented. Commercial formulas can become outdated and should not be used after that time.

Question 23. All CAP members who are hand-raising must keep a functional record system for baby birds that includes an individual record with designated space for young by identification number, date of hatch, species, and formula being used. Daily logs of each chick by identification shall have designated space for the following minimum information: day of age, weight, times fed, formula used, volumes fed, and comments regarding the chick. It is hoped that records kept for those species that do not have an established "normal" weight gain chart will provide for the development of weight standards for the future.

Record keeping on young birds ranges from: (a). Recording occasional weights and basic identification information: species, hatch date, Chick identification information (rating 1); to (b). Recording species, Hatch date, Check identification (rating 2), Hand-feeding formula, Daily entries by age (rating 3), Daily entries by weight, Daily entries of times fed (rating 4), Daily entries of amounts fed, Daily entries of comments where appropriate (rating of 5).

Questions 24. Hand-feeding equipment should be cleaned, disinfected and stored in a manner that will eliminate the spread of infectious disease on those instruments, (ex. storing instruments in a disinfecting soak between use for feeding).

Question 25. Humidity and temperature requirements for the different species should be met. It is not recommended that individuals from separate clutches be intermingled. Keeping clutches separate minimizes the transmission of disease in the nursery.

RECORD KEEPING SYSTEM

It is a requirement of the CAP that aviculturists maintain records on birds. It is recommended that the records contain the following minimum information:

Origin:	Domestic-raised:	Purchased from:
	Wild-caught:	Purchased from:
	Quarantine In:	Quarantine Out:
	Medication:	Diagnosis:
Hatch date:	Parent reared:	Hand-fed:
Identification:	Weaning date:	Disposition:
Lineage:	Parent Pair ID:	Cage/Flight Number:
Clutch mates:	Nest box type:	Nesting material:
	Diet:	Formula:

Question 26. Record keeping on the birds in the collection may range from: Minimal, which includes only the identification of each bird, the species, the sex and the band number (receives a rating of 1) to optimal, which includes the identification of each bird, the species, the sex, the band number, plus the information listed in the prior paragraph, starting with origin (receives a rating of 5). Records that receive a 5 rating should be easily accessible, applicable to the needs, current, have permanence, allow for evaluation, and include productivity of the overall establishment.

Questions 27. A written statement of the conditions of sale should accompany all birds sold by CAP members. If time periods and specific liability limitations for health-related problems are provided, they should be clearly stated. Information provided on a bill of sale may range from: Minimal, which includes only the names of the buyer and seller, bird identification, price, and date (receives a rating of 1) to optimal, which includes the names of buyer and seller, bird identification, price, date, a written statement of conditions of sale, the time period of the seller's guarantee stated, any specific limitations clearly stated, the policy for the seller's guarantee of health status clearly stated, and history and genealogy of the bird sold (receives a rating of 5).

All CAP members must abide by their written conditions of sale, with no exceptions. Written conditions of sale shall include directions and instructions regarding basic care, husbandry and nutrition for the birds sold.

Examples of a variety of record keeping forms are available from the MAP office. These forms include weight gain forms for hand-feeding young birds, record-keeping forms for genealogy, and quarantine record forms. In addition, examples of contracts prepared by an attorney are available. These contracts cover the following: Hand-feeding Agreement, Breeding Loan Agreement, Sales Agreement and Deposit Receipt, Consignment Sales Agreement, and Boarding Agreement. Please write or call the MAP office for samples that you can copy and use.

These guidelines are for the information of the applicants and the inspecting veterinarians and will be updated annually as new information and technology provide improvements in the care and breeding of avian species.

Aviaries may advertise their level, but it must include the exact level of certification and must make requirements available to any producer. Improper representation of certification class may result in revocation of certification and no reapplication for two (2) years.

OWNER'S AFFIDAVIT FOR A CERTIFIED AVIARY LEVEL I

Aviary Name_____ Certification Date_____

I, _____, certify that all establishments
(Signature of License Holder)

listed below have been inspected by _____ on _____ and
(Name) (Date)

are in full compliance with the certified aviary best management practices required to maintain

a Certified Aviary Level I.

Site(s) visited: _____
and
Street Address(s): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Current Mailing Address: _____

_____

_____

Telephone Number: _____

PLEASE ATTACH LIST OF ALL INVENTORY

VETERINARIAN'S AFFIDAVIT FOR A CERTIFIED AVIARY LEVEL I

Aviary Name_____Certification Date_____

I, _____, certify that I have visited all sites
(signature of veterinarian)

associated with the above aviary on _____ and find each to be in compliance
(Date)

with all certified aviary best management practices required to maintain a Certified Aviary for Level I.

Site(s) visited: _____

_____

_____

Veterinarian: _____
(Please Print)

State License(s): _____

Federally Accredited: Yes _____ No_____

Practice Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone Number: _____

CERTIFIED AVIARY LEVEL II REQUIREMENTS

A Certified Aviary Level II is an aviary that has met the standards of the Certified Aviary Level I, maintains a current certificate, and provides a level of disease surveillance adequate to offer an assurance of health of its aviary inhabitance.

The additional requirements for a Certified Aviary Level II status are as follows:

1. Quarantine:
    a. Quarantine period is a minimum of 45 days.
    b. Veterinary evaluation of all birds showing clinical signs of disease(s) during quarantine period.
2. General population health status – necropsy any mortality in the general population.
3. Pediatrics:
    a. Weigh chicks everyday prior to first feeding.
    b. Record ambient temperatures and humidity.
4. Flights – area is at least twice as long as is wide.

OWNER'S AFFIDAVIT FOR A CERTIFIED AVIARY LEVEL II

Aviary Name_____Certification Date_____

I, _____, certify that all establishments
(signature of Owner)

listed below have been inspected by _____on_____
(Name) (Date)

and are in full compliance with the certified aviary best management practices required to maintain a Certified Aviary for Level II.

Site(s) visited: _____
and
Street Address(s): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Current Mailing Address: _____

_____

_____

Telephone Number: _____

PLEASE ATTACH LIST OF ALL INVENTORY

VETERINARIAN'S AFFIDAVIT FOR A CERTIFIED AVIARY LEVEL II

Aviary Name_____Certification Date_____

I, _____, certify that I have visited all sites
(signature of veterinarian)

associated with the above aviary on _____ and find each to be in compliance
(Date)

with all certified aviary best management practices required to maintain a Certified Aviary Level II.

Site(s) visited: _____

_____

_____

Veterinarian: _____
(Please Print)

State License(s): _____

Federally Accredited: Yes _____ No_____

Practice Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone Number: _____

CERTIFIED AVIARY LEVEL III REQUIREMENTS

A Certified Aviary Level III is an aviary that has met the standards of the Certified Aviary Level II Program, maintains a current certificate, and provides the highest standards currently available for disease control and prevention.

The additional requirements for a Certified Aviary Level III are as follows:

1. Quarantine:

    a. Quarantine period on purchased additions is a minimum of three (3) months.

    b. Test all birds entering aviary according to protocols established by the Georgia State Veterinarian.

2. Disease control and prevention:

    a. Test a statistically significant percentage of adults or neonates (Chlamydiosis – beak and feather disease virus, VVND) according to protocols established by the Georgia State Veterinarian.

    b. Employ all appropriate vaccines according to standard of practice according to protocols established by the Georgia State Veterinarian.

    c. Employ fecals, cytology, etc., in statistically significant population to provide disease surveillance.

3. Quarantine:

    a. Quarantine period on purchased additions is a minimum of three (3) months.

    b. Test all birds entering aviary according to protocols established by the Georgia State Veterinarian.

4. Disease control and prevention:

    a. Test a statistically significant percentage of adults or neonates (Chlamydiosis – beak and feather disease virus, VVND) according to protocols established by the Georgia State Veterinarian

    b. Employ all appropriate vaccines according to standard of practice according to protocols established by the Georgia State Veterinarian.

    c. Employ fecals, cytology, etc., in statistically significant population to provide disease surveillance.

OWNER'S AFFIDAVIT FOR A CERTIFIED AVIARY LEVEL III

Aviary Name_____Certification Date_____

I, _____, certify that all establishments
(signature of Owner)

listed below have been inspected by _____on_____
(Name) (Date)

and are in full compliance with the certified aviary best management practices required to maintain a Certified Aviary for Level III.

Site(s) visited: _____
and
Street Address(s): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Current Mailing Address: _____

_____

_____

Telephone Number: _____

PLEASE ATTACH LIST OF ALL INVENTORY

VETERINARIAN'S AFFIDAVIT FOR A CERTIFIED AVIARY LEVEL III

Aviary Name_____Certification Date_____

I, _____, certify that I have visited all sites
(signature of veterinarian)

associated with the above aviary by_____on_____
(Name) (Date)

and find each to be in compliance with the certified aviary best management practices required to maintain a Certified Aviary for Level III.

Site(s) visited: _____

_____

_____

Veterinarian: _____
(Please Print)

State License(s): _____

Federally Accredited: Yes _____ No_____

Practice Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone Number: _____

GEORGIA CERTIFIED AVIARY PROGRAM
Inspection Form

No.

Applicant's Name	Telephone Number
License Number	

VETERINARIANS SHOULD ATTACH COMMENTS ON A SEPARATE SHEET

Circle Yes/No/Number

A. Quarantine

1. Is there a quarantine area/room/establishment provided for new entries to the collection? **Yes No**

2. Is the quarantine area adequate for the control of infectious disease when using standard quarantine techniques? **Yes No**

   Technique Used:

   Time_____

   Laboratory Testing_____

   Other_____

3. Is there a policy of health status determination? (sick bird syndrome, etc). **1 2 3 4 5**

   Please Describe:_____

   _____

   _____

4. Is there an identification system in operation in the collection? **1 2 3 4 5**

5. Is there a sex determination technique in use for establishing potential breeding pairs? **Yes No**

6. Is there a quarantine record system in use? **Yes No**

7. Are disinfectants used in the quarantine area? **Yes No**

B. Cages & Flights

8. Is there a safety door/aisle system in operation? **Yes No**

9. Do the safety doors and pen doors have locks? **Yes No**

10. Is the size, shape, and design of the flight appropriate for the species being housed? (adequate lighting) **Yes No**

Circle Yes/No/Number

B. Cages & Flights (continued)

11. Is there a rodent control system in operation **Yes No**

12. Can the flights be easily cleaned and sanitized? **Yes No**

13. If it is necessary to capture a bird, can this be accomplished quickly and effectively? **Yes No**

14. Can nest boxes or the nesting area be disinfected or routinely replaced? **Yes No**

15. Is there easy access to nesting box/area for inspection? **1 2 3 4 5**

C. Nutrition

16. Is the nutritional plan appropriate for the species being kept? **Yes No**

17. Is the method of food storage adequate? (expiration date, storage containers, cooling, etc.) **Yes No**

D. Nursery

18. Are the sanitation procedures in the nursery adequate for the production of healthy offspring? **Yes No**

19. Are individual young or clutches housed and fed in a manner so as to minimize transmission of infectious disease agents? **Yes No**

20. Are the young developing within normal physical parameters for their species? **Yes No**

21. Is there a means of weighing the young in the nursery? **Yes No**

22. Are the hand feeding young fed fresh formula daily? **Yes No**

23. Individual record kept on all young that are hand feeding? **1 2 3 4 5**

24. System for disinfecting the hand feeding equipment? **Yes No**

25. Appropriate temperature and humidity controls for brooders/nursery? **Yes No**

E. Record Keeping System

26. Is there a functional record keeping system? **1 2 3 4 5**

27. Is there a bill of sale provided when bird ownership is transferred? **1 2 3 4 5**

28. Are written instructions regarding nutrition, basic husbandry and general care provided to customers? **Yes No**

_____
Applicant's Signature Date

_____
AAV Aviculture Management and Medicine

_____
Veterinarian's Signature Date

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INSPECTION REPORT FOR CERTIFIED AVIARIES

ROUTINE
RE-INSPECTION

DATE:_____

Establishment Name:_____ Begin Time:_____AM/PM

Address_____ Complete Time_____AM/PM

City:_____Zip Code:_____County:_____

License #:_____Phone #:_____Establishment #_____

Veterinarian:_____

Requirements

	*Yes	*No	*N/A
Adequate food & water			
Adequate temperature control			
Adequate ventilation			
Current license displayed			
Classification and separation			
Drainage			
Fire extinguishing			
Housekeeping			
Interior surfaces			
Lighting			
Minimum age to sell			

	*Yes	*No	*N/A
Pest control			
Record Keeping			
Sanitation			
Selling of injured, diseased, or abnormal animal			
Shelter from cold, rain, snow or sunlight			
Space requirements			
Storage			
Structural strength			
Tethering			
Waste disposal			
Euthanasia			

*__Yes__ – met all elements of the particular requirement
*__No__ - failed to meet one or more elements of the particular requirement
*__N/A__ – not applicable to the establishment

REMARKS:_____

_____

_____

I have read and understand the contents of this report

_____ _____
Owner Manager Employee Signature Veterinarian Signature

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMPANION ANIMAL ADVISORY BOARD

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Dr. Steven Soloway
(deceased)